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COVER — The North Carolina Farm Materials Handling Exposition is held to stimulate a greater interest in profitable farm mechanization and to give farmers and agribusinessmen an opportunity to see the latest labor-saving equipment and systems. It will open at 9:30 a.m. Jan. 23, remain open until 5:30 p.m. and be open from 9:30 a.m. to 5:30 p.m. Jan. 24. Sponsors include North Carolina EMCs. They invite you to come to Dorton Arena, Raleigh, and see how you can increase profits and reduce labor with modern equipment. Admission is free.

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Carolina Country®

Read Monthly in More than 230,000 Homes.
Vol. 6 No. 1 January, 1974

Makeshift Is a Risky Way to Keep Warm

By the end of November, almost every store in town had sold out of electric space heaters, and that's bad.

It's bad because it means an awful lot of people who don't have electric heat will be plugging in those heaters if they can't get fuel for their furnaces as their answers to the energy crisis.

When they do, their electric bills will jump. And there'll be trouble, because some people use the things thoughtlessly and many are likely to be using them for the same reason at the same time.

When that happens, a lot of people could be without electricity as well as heat.

Relatively few homes are wired for more electricity than is normally used in them. Adding to the normal electric load — which is what you do when you plug in heaters, particularly if you don't unplug something else — overloads circuits.

Overloading circuits blows fuses and trips circuit breakers. It can reduce voltage, which is bad for electric motors, TV sets and appliances. If you're lucky, nothing worse happens than that the lights go out. If you're unlucky, you could have a fire.

If many people plug in space heaters (or use ovens of electric ranges for emergency heating), transformers and substations would be overloaded. Whole areas, in extreme cases entire systems, could be blacked out. And repair wouldn't be possible until the overloads are removed.

Other makeshift forms of emergency and supplemental heating pose greater hazards. Gas, oil, coal and wood space heaters all can be lethal, as can fireplaces, when used unwisely, without safeguards and proper ventilation. Fires and asphyxiations attest to that.

Play safe. Check with your EMC, power company or municipality before you add electric heaters or do anything else that increases your electric load. Check with your fire department or building inspector before you add or improvise any kind of supplemental or emergency heat anywhere.

Jim Chaney

Notice: The fact that a product is advertised in this magazine should not be taken as an endorsement. If you find an advertisement misleading, or a product unsatisfactory, notify us. We will notify Attorney General's Consumer Protection Division.

YOU AND YOUR GOVERNMENT

A Report by U.S. Rep. Ike Andrews, Fourth District

This is the sixth in a series of messages prepared for *Carolina Country* by members of North Carolina's Congressional delegation.

As the Fourth District's Congressman, Representative Andrews serves the people of Chatham, Durham, Randolph and Wake counties. His home address is Siler City. His district offices are in Asheboro, Durham and Raleigh.

I am pleased to have this opportunity to say a few words to my friends in the EMCs and in rural North Carolina through the courtesy of my good friend and your editor, Jim Chaney, and *Carolina Country*.

As I write this in late November for January publication, I'd like to comment on the resignation of an able farm editor, Bill Humphries, from *The News and Observer,* on Dec. 31. In this post for 20 years, Bill became recognized and respected as one of the nation's top farm news reporters. At the "Old Reliable," he was most reliable in covering all aspects of the production and marketing of Tar Heel crops and livestock.

Bill will be greatly missed by those of us who grew to depend on him for accurate farm news reports, and I'd like publicly to say "thank you" to Bill on a job very well done. Fortunately, Bill will be at N.C. State University in an editorial capacity, and I'm sure he'll continue to make valuable contributions in the area of agricultural communications, along with Jim Chaney, Ray Wilkinson and Verne Strickland of WRAL, Wally Ausley of WPTF, Charlie Slate of CARONET, and others.

These communicators are needed now more than ever before to tell the story of Tar Heel agriculture and to impress this story on the general public. This is a continuing story with many, many news and feature chapters, and we in Congress must help make the story of agriculture a good and profitable one for those engaged in that laudable undertaking and for our nation as a whole. I pledge to work diligently to that end.

This is the story of the need to halt farm-to-city migration and enable more young people to stay on our family farms, especially in dairying. It is the story of the need to keep our valuable crop and pasture lands in production.

It is the story of the continued need to increase production and to expand our export of farm commodities, not only to help feed hungry and heavily-industrialized nations abroad, but also to help the U.S. maintain a favorable balance of payments.

It is the story of problems – tobacco marketing congestion, cost-price squeezes, pest control, weather damages, shortages of fertilizer, rail transportation, tobacco twine, bailing wire, machinery parts, labor – to mention a few.

It is the story of what's going on in Washington – Congressional legislation and USDA and other agency regulations dealing with the new target price concept, pesticides, import-export policies, tobacco barter program, impoundment of funds for conservation programs, changing price support programs, and a host of other matters. Those of us in the Congress greatly benefit from knowing your views on these matters.

It is the story of farmers and farm-related businesses coping with a shortage of energy as they cure tobacco, milk cows, hatch eggs, keep poultry fed and warm, drive tractors and trucks, and get produce to market. The greatest chapters in providing energy to agriculture and rural America in recent decades have been the advent and success of our EMCs. They must be permitted to and assisted in broadening their role to the end that no farm and no rural family be without adequate electric power at reasonable rates.

It is the story of changes in agriculture – in scientific breakthroughs, in economic patterns, in the general public's views of farmers and food costs, in a declining number of farm spokesmen in the federal and state legislative bodies due to one-man, one-vote and redistricting.

It is, to sum up, the story of our most productive and vital industry, and its story must be told and re-told.

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LEGISLATIVE PREVIE

By Owen Bishop

The North Carolina General Assembly reconvenes in Raleigh January 16 for what some legislators describe as a mopping up operation in the wake of the 1973 session.

"I'd predict it'll be a businesslike, hard-working session dealing with the nuts and bolts items such as budget and other questions that are already before us," Rep. James E. Ramsey of Roxboro said. Ramsey is Speaker of the House of Representatives.

"I don't expect to see much in the way of new legislation."

Rep. William Watkins of Oxford said, "I think it's just going to be a sort of cleaning up session, finishing up some of the things that were left undone last year."

Watkins pointed out that when the Legislature adjourned last May with plans to meet again in 1974 – in an experiment with annual sessions – "the intention was to have a short session in 1974 and leave bills in committees for study during the interim, so they'd have them ready to be reported out at the start of the new session.

"I think if anybody comes up with any new bills that are difficult or controversial, they're going to be left there to die."

Rep. Gerald Arnold of Harnett County, chairman of the important House Calendar Committee, said, "The stage seems to be set for a repeat of 1973 with a few embellishments. I would predict the mood of the session to be very close to that of the last, but I must say it will be pure accident if it winds up on the same harmonious note."

Rep. Howard Twiggs of Raleigh pointed out that "a great majority of the controversial legislation has either already been acted upon by the Legislature or is in a position to be reported either favorably or unfavorably on the floor for debate."

As a result, Twiggs felt much of the nitty-gritty work required in the legislative process will have been done before the session even opens.

This should help to keep the 1974 session from running as long as did the 1973 session, according to several legislative leaders.

The consensus of those legislators surveyed was that the session will end by the middle of April.

Sen. Gordon Allen of Roxboro, President Pro Tem of the Senate, believes the session could even finish its business by April 1.

"The mood is going to be to get out as soon as possible," said Sen. George Rountree III of Wilmington.

"The leaders in the Legislature will be pushing to do that and this will give the session a real sense of urgency about its work."

Sen. Charles H. Taylor of Brevard suggested that the legislators will be anxious to wrap up the session as soon as possible for personal reasons.

"The numerous interim meetings most members have been requested to attend between session have given the members little personal time formerly available between sessions."

In addition, they'll be very conscious of the fact that 1974 is an election year, Taylor noted.

"Unless the primary date is pushed forward, those candiates with primary opposition will want to be home fo the necessary public appearances speeches, etc."

The legislators will also want t keep the session short because o public opinion which opposes tw long annual sessions, Taylor added.

Legislative leaders are als forecasting a lively session, featurin some stormy debates.

Rep. Arnold said, "Several ho issues are to be considered and certainly expect some good hard floo fights in 1974."

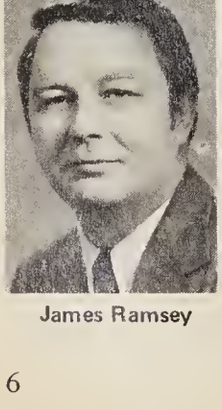
One of these "hot issues" wil probably be the question of whethe the state should establish a ne four-year medical school.

"There's going to be a big figh over this medical school issue," sai Rep. Hunter Warlick of Hickory, "an it's going to create disharmony fro the beginning."

In addition, Sen. Rountree fear that the extensive demands which hav been placed on legislators b subcommittee work in the interi between sessions will create "interna pressures that will bring about a abrasiveness that otherwise would no be there."

Sen. Taylor, who is Senate Minorit Leader, expressed concern that th Legislature will again becom embroiled in debates over bill designed to "strip a Republica governor of necessary power to ru the state" – an issue which he sai took up much of the Genera Assembly's time in 1973.

Rep. Laurence A. Cobb o Charlotte said he was hoping for a sessio that will be "more harmonious than i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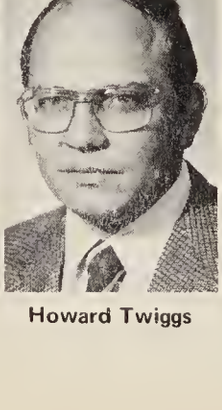
Howard Twiggs

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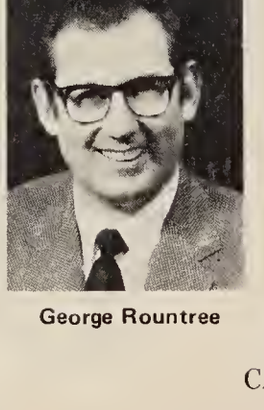
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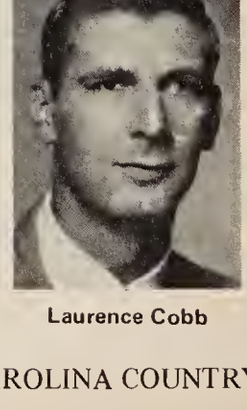
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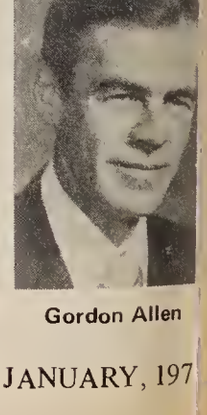

Gordon Allen

Jim Hunt

Gerald Arnold

Hunter Warlick

Charles Taylor

As Hunt Sees the Issues

Lt. Gov. Jim Hunt believes "medical care and medical education could possibly be the biggest single issue before the 1974 General Assembly."

He said, "Many of us feel that this is the year to really chart a course towards dramatic improvement in the kind of medical care available to North Carolinians.

"This means major financial support for the concept of rural health clinics that I proposed in my campaign for Lieutenant Governor and that Governor Holshouser is now carrying through."

It also requires strengthening the state's existing area health clinics and creating new ones in an effort to "increase the supply of physicians," he noted.

"And it means a major commitment to build a new degree granting medical school that is primarily oriented towards producing family practice physicians to serve in areas now short of doctors."

Another important issue before the 1974 legislature, Hunt said, will be the energy crisis and its effects on the state's economy.

This is already a matter which is causing the legislators some "deep concern," he added.

Other key issues in the General Assembly, according to Hunt, will include expansion of the public school kindergarten program, a stronger obscenity law, conservation measures and wise use of natural resources, ethics of government employees and elected officials, reform of campaign finance laws, and a major revision of the pre-trial criminal laws.

The Lieutenant Governor agrees with many legislative leaders that the 1974 session of the General Assembly will be relatively short, ending in early April.

He predicts a session of 55-60 legislative days, compared with the 197 legislative days of the 1973 session.

He expects relations between Democratic controlled Legislative and the Republican administration to "continue to be relatively harmonious."

1973," but he is afraid "possible maneuvering among the leadership with respect to possible future offices could cause increased political action with resulting increased partisanship."

Other major issues which these legislators expect to take center stage in the 1974 session include:

No-fault insurance. This issue was debated in the 1973 session and is expected to come under close scrutiny again, with the outlook calling for the Legislature to consider several bills establishing no-fault liability insurance plans.

A **tax reduction.** As the energy crisis casts long shadows over the North Carolina economy, members of the General Assembly must ask themselves if the state can now afford a substantial reduction in taxes.

Legislative ethics and campaign contributions. Watergate and related affairs in Washington may send Tar Heel lawmakers into action to prevent a "down home" version of that governmental crisis.

Conservation measures. With the energy shortage very much in evidence, the General Assembly is expected to take some steps toward protecting the natural resources, possibly through land use regulations.

Health care delivery. This is a companion issue to the medical school question and relates to the proposed statewide health centers program, as well as other efforts to provide more doctors for North Carolina residents.

Appropriations. This is where the state's priorities are set in terms of cold cash, and it is always an important issue in the General Assembly.

Legislative leaders also expect to see measures considered on a wide range of other subjects: revision of the state's criminal code, modification of the involuntary commitment bills enacted in 1973, regulation of private water and sewer systems, women's rights and an increase in the interest rate.

No decision is expected regarding the switch to annual legislative sessions on a permanent basis.

House Speaker Ramsey said, "That will be left for the 1975 General Assembly to decide."

The Energy Crisis:

A Drastic Emergenc

Suddenly, as though it had happened unexpectedly, Americans were in the throes of an energy crisis so severe that the national economy and workers' jobs were in peril. Ironically, the crisis didn't happen unexpectedly; it was allowed to happen, in some ways it was made to happen. Years of manipulation by petroleum industry monoplies nutured it. A naive dependency on Mid-East oil encouraged Arab nations to make political capital of it. The lack of foresight that permitted it to develop was matched only by a lack of planning to cope with it. And the U.S. still hasn't established, or begun to establish, a national energy policy.

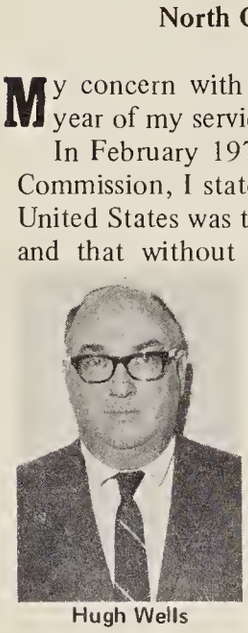
As a member of the State Utilities Commission, Hugh Wells has been aware of the ramifications of the crisis for as long as he has been on the Commission. Commissioner Wells, who stresses he is not speaking for the Commission or any other member of it, says only drastic and innovative action at the national level will answer the questions the crisis has thrust upon us. As examples of what must be done, he suggests the immediate creation of a national Energy Resource Corporation and a national Energy Bank.

By Hugh A. Wells

North Carolina Utilities Commission

My concern with the energy crisis dates back to the first year of my service on the Utilities Commission.

In February 1971, at a meeting with the Federal Power Commission, I stated it was my considered opinion that the United States was then in the early stages of an energy crisis and that without early action on the national level, the situation would assume the most serious proportions.



Hugh Wells

In April, 1972, in a speech at an annual meeting of the North Carolina Consumers Council in Raleigh, I said:

"You must begin to assert your interest vigorously and persistently in the shaping of a rational, viable national energy policy, one which will conserve resources and yet enhance supply . . . It can be done, but it will not be done short of national commitment. The energy crisis is here. Energy solutions must be found. We need in the energy field a crash program comparable to the Manhattan Project or the space program to develop new and more efficient energy sources and devices."

As we all know, the crisis is now upon us. What we don't know and what needs to be emphasized is that it is much worse than the public has been told and that the measures being taken by the Nixon Administration to deal with the crisis are superficial and unrealistic.

The crisis of supply is so acute no amount of voluntary reduction of consumption can hope to provide the solution.

Any suggestion from any source that Americans should use energy wisely is good advice. But superficial conservation measures will come nowhere close to getting us through the crisis, and when people realize this, they will feel both cheated and betrayed; confidence in realistic solutions will be difficult to gain; and the conservation war may be lost over a foolish commitment to an ill-conceived battle plan.

Consider briefly a few vital statistics. Better than 75% of the energy consumed in the United States every year is used by the industrial and commercial enterprises that form the backbone of our economy. Less than one-fourth is consumed directly at the consumer level.

If we continue to produce food products and manufactured goods vitally needed by our people; if we continue normal commercial enterprises, if we continue normal service and professional activities, if we continue to operate our educational and health institutions, energy will continue to be consumed at substantially the same rate which means there will not be enough to go around. Conservation measures are valid only as they affect the long-range balance; they have little or no value in the short range.

We are faced with the most critical short-range implications: Not enough oil or natural gas to go around for the present level of economic and social function, and none for growth.

Under these circumstances, it is absolute folly to suggest the energy market can be stabilized short of the most drastic of measures. The present crisis will not cure itself and even with the drastic measures I recommend, it will be three to seven years before the market resumes a normal profile.

Short of such drastic measures, we will have sharply escalating energy prices, which will in turn reflect themselves at every level of the industrial, commercial and service functions of our economy, with the result that in very short time, we could see runaway inflation that would make the last 18 months look mild by comparison.

Energy is at the threshold of all that we do; nothing is more vital to our commerce and industry, to our institutions, to our very way of life.

The Administration has known for years what was coming. It has had the benefit of all the information I have had access to – and much more. Yet it has done nothing realistic either to forestall the crisis or to deal with it now that it has arrived. Instead of using its authorities to

equires Drastic Action

stablish a meaningful national energy policy, it has acillated and procrastinated. We must have a national nergy policy; the stopgap measures announced by the resident only underscore the lack of one.

Congressional leadership has not coalesced around direct, orkable programs, but has spent a great deal of time king about various proposals principally involving search and development, all of which, though quite cessary for the long run, would take many years to plement and are therefore of little or no value for ort-run help.

It is now clear that the mistakes of the oil industry, the s of the coal industry, and the lack of leadership at the tional level cannot be cured by conventional medicine.

We must strike out in bold new directions to find the ys and means to insure reasonable supplies of raw energy urces for the factories, shops, vehicles, institutions and mes of America. For this great society to allow itself to come a crippled giant because of the lack of available ergy should be one of the great ironies of all history.

I, therefore, propose that the federal government mediately institute by appropriate legislation:

1. An Energy Resource Corporation.
2. An Energy Bank.

The function of the Energy Resource Corporation (RC) should be to provide the means, under government nsorship, for stockpiling and warehousing raw energy urces. ERC should immediately enter the market to quire by purchase known production sources of raw rgy, chiefly oil, natural gas and coal, or to contract for plies of these materials on terms which will guarantee ir owners a fair return on their exploratory enditures, whether productive or not.

The oil industries have complained that the present rtage was engendered by unrealistic pricing and taxes. ether this is true or not, the argument is now academic. e supplies must be brought to the market, and in order t they be brought to market under reasonably stable rket conditions, the Energy Resources Corporation must established to achieve that market stability.

The principle worked well for years with the marketing agricultural products, the only difference being that the mmodity Credit Corporation was made necessary by duct surplus where here we are dealing with product rtage.

The ERC should itself immediately engage either ctly or by contract, in the exploration of on-shore and shore oil reserves to bring these sources to the market under controlled conditions, and in the enlargement of our present uranium enrichment capacity to ensure that nuclear power plants now under construction or contract will have an adequate supply of fissionable material.

The function of the Energy Bank should be to directly supply or guarantee the huge amounts of capital which must be devoted to the construction of additional plant facilities needed by electric utilities.

I am convinced there is no hope that the private sector of our economy can provide the billions upon billions of dollars that must be spent except upon terms that will drive energy prices to the moon, unless there is support from the federal government. Of course, proper safeguards would be required to protect the taxpayer's interest in such an endeavor.

In the meantime, we must initiate nationwide rationing of oil products to achieve a reasonable and fair allocation of short supplies.

Suggestions of a surtax or a use tax to discourage use are wrong. Such taxes are highly regressive, falling most heavily on those who can least afford them and often cannot escape them.

To a man who must drive his car long distances every day to the job which supports his family, a 40-cent a gallon surtax on gasoline would be cruel and unjust. The near term market cannot be stabilized by such stop-gap careless devices. Rationing is the only thing which can accomplish a fair distribution.

These are indeed radical prescriptions, but nothing short of such an approach is going to get us through the next 15 years. Without such radical and innovative devices, we face the real and present danger of economic and social dislocation and upheaval, which may very well translate itself into political terms.

The leadership must come from our national government. We cannot do the job state by state or community by community or power company by power company or oil company by oil company.

The people need to be told and need to realize that the energy crisis is much worse than they know and that only by the most urgent action at the national level can we avoid almost certain chaos.

Commissioner Wells' article was adapted from a statement he issued Nov. 16. Developments since have confirmed his thesis that the energy crisis is more severe than was officially indicated, that it will have serious economic consequences and that oil and gasoline rationing is necessary and likely.

The Energy Crisis: Uncertainties f

By Arthur Johnsey

(At press time, the State Utilities Commission ordered all North Carolina users of natural gas to cut consumption by 15% of what they used last year or pay stiff penalties, and was considering action to cut use of electricity.)

Facing up to the energy crisis, now that the crunch has come, means more to Tar Heel consumers than merely worrying about a six degree drop in home temperatures or how to get gasoline for a trip to the Coast.

That much was clear to North Carolina analysts, but how much more was a question. In the aftermath of President Nixon's energy message of Nov. 25, uncertainties were left lying all over the place, the experts say.

What could the consumer now expect? Despite North Carolina's moderate year around temperatures, there was a prospect the state would share in the crisis equally with the rest of the country.

In some ways shortages could hurt the Tar Heel economy more severely and suddenly, notably in the curtailment of natural gas, because the state is limited to a single pipeline in its access to oil fields.

And because our state is both a competitor and a cooperator with others, drains on Tar Heel resources for electric power production could result from sharing electrical reserves normally held as margins of safety during winter months.

Professionals in state government who deal with energy problems said the Nixon proposals fell short of the definitive guidelines that are needed now.

John J. Tolson, chairman of North Carolina's Energy Crisis Study Commission, was "keenly disappointed" because he said more rigid requirements were in order than the President proposed.

Not all fuels in short supply appeared to have been covered in the initial counter-measures, he felt, and various groups seemed to have been left with responsibility for decisions they could hardly be expected to make with equity to consumers as a whole.

"I don't know how we can do this unless we dump all these diverse fuel problems together under an agency with all necessary machinery at its disposal, and then ration them," Tolson declared.

Without federal machinery to make the necessary judgments the nation would fall far short of equity in arranging the use of available fuel.

Tolson's views on the need for consumer rationing instead of mere allocation of fuels to different sectors of the economy were echoed by others among the state's energy specialists, including Ray Nery, the State Utilities Commission's expert on the critically short natural gas supply.

What appeared to be developing was a period of minimum effectiveness, perhaps an unnecessary interim period, during which achievement of the greatest possible equity in distribution would be delayed, the analysts felt.

It might well be a period of confusion and unanswered questions for the consumer. Tolson said he feared a period during which some whose fuel needs should be met in the public interest will be denied them while others less vital to the public will be fulfilled.

"We ought to be moving out with the machinery to cure these things now," he said.

"We're backing into these problems," said Nery, with reference to the diversity of groups under whose control the uses of fuel had been left within the nation.

Since the problems were national or international in scope and fuel shortfalls are closely inter-related, solutions offered by state agencies obviously would be in vain even where state laws remained valid authority for action.

Nery felt rationing to the consumer would eventually and inevitably become necessary for the handling of some of the fuels.

Emergency situations with respe to natural gas that called for rationi have arisen in North Carolina, Ne pointed out.

One emergency involved a hospit Without a supplier remaining with the state to provide it with gas, t hospital's needs had to be met witho any procedure to govern su transactions.

In such instances, which consum comes first – a hospital or an indust providing jobs and economic surviv for an entire community?

Nery answered emphatically: "A hospital is entitled to know where fuel is coming from." And such ass ances are also due industries wi responsibilities for economic surviv by thousands.

Yet Nery could feel little optimis over the prospect of giving prop assurances.

"We are approaching a time," said, "when people who are produci goods and services are going to spending all their time hunting fuel keep their plants going. As consum facing a situation of limited energy must decide how hot or cold we wa to keep our homes, and if that end gers our livelihood, how to balance these pressures. It is a question of h to balance our living in the future make the best use of energy."

At a public hearing Nov. 16 bef the State Utilities Commission, a lysts from the private sector gave ev more alarming estimates of what co happen in the crisis over natural gas.

From the testimony of spokesm for the textile and tobacco industri brickmaking, diarying and food p cessors, consumers might be impress that their jobs are what they rea need to be concerned about in t fuel crisis.

Not only the continued existe of jobs in a period of rising unempl ment generally, the witnesses poin out, but also the adequacy of jobs i period of rising inflation insofar living costs are concerned.

he State and Its Economy

They warned of a "domino effect," or "ripple effect" from the rising costs of energy as an increasingly scarce ingredient for production processes.

The following sources of energy were having to be considered as major factors in rising Tar Heel living costs:

Gasoline – North Carolinians were expected to share, approximately like the rest of the nation, according to government and private analyst.

Natural gas – The shortage might have greater impact on Tar Heels than most other states if a Federal Power Commission ruling on priorities in allocation is allowed to stand by the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals. Jobs could be eliminated throughout the state's communities dependent on manufacturing and finishing of goods and rendering of services to farm and dairy production. Already some manufacturers were announcing a reduced work week.

Fuel oil – Two substantial fuel oil suppliers left the state this year, creating a severe problem for distributors who relied on them for service to an undisclosed number of homes and commerical customers. Still North Carolina's difficulty with fuel oil may be no more severe than other states, although thousands of homes are known to have been left without supplies until other suppliers were able to pick up the business.

Electric power – Rising costs and shortages of fuels for generating electricity also must be considered in weighing the impact of the energy crisis and its economic consequences on North Carolinians. Robert K. Kroger, director of the Utilities Commission's engineering division, felt most North Carolina power companies probably can get through the winter barring problems at coal mines – if electric consumers take care to use electricity wisely, not wastefully.

In the Carolinas, power companies are summer-peaking. Since power companies in the Northeast get their peak

The energy crisis as viewed by Steve Miller, The News and Observer cartoonist.

loads in winter, North Carolina power companies may be asked to produce at top capacity to help the Northeast meet the demands of a cold winter.

Since North Carolina companies have much of their coal resources under long term contract, but will be active in the "spot" market for other coal, the rising cost of fuel bears directly on rising costs of electricity for Tar Heel consumers.

There's a free market for coal and a controlled price for power generated with coal, giving rise to the ethical and moral question of how much of their coal power companies within the state should exhaust this winter to fill emergency needs that may occur in the Northeastern states.

The price of coal moved up considerably two years ago, and Utilities Commission staffers said Carolina Power & Light Company had predicted approximately a 25 per cent increase in coal costs in 1974. Shortages in other fuels affect the range of coal price increases since the mining of coal depends in some measure upon availability of oil and natural gas.

But the larger threat to North Carolina's economy appears to lie in the gas shortage and the possibility the FPC's allocations formula imposed upon the Transcontinental Gas Pipeline Company and its customers will not be permanently held in abeyance by the courts. Even under the interim plan now in effect while the FPC formula is stayed by the federal courts, the advertised 16 per cent gas curtailment figure faced by gas customers becomes over twice that percentage for purchasers of interruptible service.

On an annual basis most industrial customers in North Carolina get half their natural gas under firm contract and the remainder on interruptible service arrangements. So natural gas curtailment over a 12-month period may be more drastic than is generally known. That's because the interruptible purchasers get comparatively low priorities under either the interim or FPC plans. For many customers the 16 per cent overall curtailment figure would become 36 per cent next year under the interim plan.

EVERY LITTLE BIT HELPS . . . OR HURTS

The Carolina Homemaker
Edited by Brenda Sargent

You may not have to go as far as the family in Minnesota who covered their whole house in a clear plastic sheet,but there are things you can do this winter to stave off the effects of the fuel shortage, keep your home comfortable and your family life relatively undisrupted.

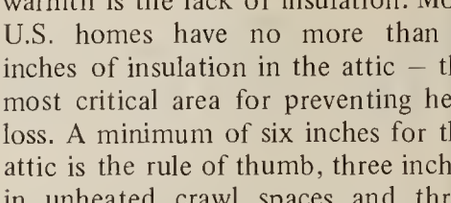
Turning out the lights is only the beginning. If you lived in the dark for a whole month you would only save 5 percent of the total energy used in your home assuming it is all electric except for heating.

The major usurpers of energy are refrigerators/freezers, air-conditioners, furnaces, water heaters, washing machines and dryers and ranges. This is not to say that you should feel free to burn the lights to your heart's content. Excessive outdoor or indoor decorative lighting does consume electricity that could be put to better use.

What most of us are concerned about this winter is keeping our homes warm and conserving supplies of heating oil and gas. Our main problem is that most of us forget to stop using energy when we are through; and we tend to waste it while we are using it.

Let's take a look at some everyday home situations and some of the appliances we use to see how they can be improved or used more efficiently.

At the top of the list is home heating. The greatest robber of home warmth is the lack of insulation. Most U.S. homes have no more than 4 inches of insulation in the attic – the most critical area for preventing heat loss. A minimum of six inches for the attic is the rule of thumb, three inches in unheated crawl spaces and three inches in side walls. Fortunately, insulation can be installed in most existing frame houses at a very reasonable cost. Your EMC can advise you on your specific needs.



Storm windows and doors keep cold air out, but clear plastic tacked across your windows can help to serve the same purpose.

Seal up those cracks with weather stripping and caulking. Keep dampers to chimneys closed or seal off fireplaces. Did you know that a fireplace with a good draft can draw off as much as 20 percent of the heated air in your home?

Open the blinds and draw back the curtains to the sun during the day and close them at night for added insulation.

Don't let furniture or drapes block off radiators or heat ducts and be sure they are kept clean to allow warm air to circulate freely.

Close off unneeded rooms and turn back heat to them, but be sure it doesn't interfere with circulation patterns.

Turn your thermostat back to 65-68 degrees and leave it there! Raising it doesn't cause the house to heat up any faster. Turning it down very low at night only means that you will have to use more energy to restore warmth in the morning than you would have if you had left it at 68 degrees. Wear a sweater and socks if this seems chilly to you.

If you go off for a few days, turn the thermostat down to 60-65 degrees, but never completely off – a sudden cold snap could cause pipes to burst.

Also did you know that a home that is too dry must be kept warmer

an one with the proper humidity vel to provide the same comfort? A midifying device might be a good vestment.

Maintenance of your central heating stem is a must. Having a furnace aned costs about $50 a year and is ll worth the investment. As *Time* gazine reports, 1/50 of an inch er of soot can reduce the oil mer's efficiency by 50 percent.

One of the most forgotten yet pensive appliances in the home is water heater. It accounts for 15 cent of the average home's utility , and poor use of hot water can rally be money and energy down drain.

Showering uses considerably less water than a tub bath while ting you just as clean. And letting water run the whole time you are shing dishes or shaving is very steful.

Install your water heater as close as sible to the place where it will have greatest use. This eliminates long, t-dissipating pipe runs. Repair y faucets and about once a month n the tap at the bottom of the ter to drain out heat-robbing ments. Set the water temperature veen 150 and 160 degrees. This meet your home requirements.

When you wash clothes, wash only loads and use cold water whenever ible.

A tip on use of an electric dryer it be appropriate here as it too is a energy consumer. Keep it lint at all times and don't overdry nes -- it only sets in wrinkles!

Now that you have reviewed your e's energy uses from basement and dry room to bath and attic, only kitchen remains. And it is here another great myth may be laid to Contrary to popular opinion, the d of gadgetry, mixers, toasters, lles, can openers and blenders, to ion only a few, are not to blame the power shortage. In fact, in y cases, they may actually erve energy. They are designed to te efficiently for specific uses over a year's time consume very energy.

e real power hogs of the kitchen he refrigerator/freezer, electric and range, and the dishwasher.

w is probably the time to say it l it applies to many appliances in your home – if you are shopping for new appliances, generally it's best to avoid the deluxe models.

Deluxe features may save you time and work, but they almost always add expense of owning and operating such appliances – and that expense can be measured in terms of energy consumption as well as in cold cash.

Refrigerators which make ice and "self-defrost," ovens which clean themselves, television sets with color and "instant-on" devices, etc., all use more energy than their less deluxe counterparts. In fact, they often use double or triple the amount required for standard models.

If your freezer isn't frostless, make sure you defrost it before ice gets one-forth an inch thick.

Leave refrigerator doors shut as much as possible. Don't make repeated trips to get items one-by-one when planning your meals and make sure door gaskets have a good seal. They become brittle and lose their effectiveness with age.

Never set the refrigerator controls lower than required to maintain proper temperatures. You're just wasting power if you do. If you are going away for a few days, set the refrigerator temperature slightly higher – the closed door will keep things cold.

WHAT NOT TO DO

Turning on the oven full blast and plugging in a portable heater or two to take the chill off could mean you'll wind up without power as well as heat this winter.

Alton P. Wall, manager of Randolph EMC, Asheboro, points out that this practice overloads electric circuits.

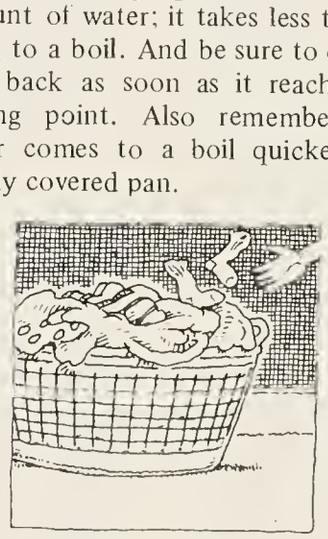
When a homemaker opens her oven door and plugs in two small heaters, he said, she raises her electrical consumption about 5,000 kwh. If enough of the consumers on a substation's circuits did this, it would overload the substation and then everybody served by that substation would be without electricity.

Keep your freezer full. The cold can be retained much better by the food in your freezer than it can by air (which can spill out each time you open the door). Don't buy a freezer too big for your needs and you might consider that a chest type freezer is more efficient than an up-right model.

As for dishwashers, use them only when you have a full load; they use tremendous amounts of hot water. Store soiled dishes in them the rest of the time.

When using the range, plan ahead. A complete meal can be cooked in the oven as economically as one food item. Get foods into the oven as soon as it's preheated – or don't preheat at all; and make sure the door fits tightly. Turn off the oven as soon as you are through *and then* if you want, open the door and let the excess heat from baking add warmth to the room.

When cooking vegetables, use a small amount of water; it takes less time to bring to a boil. And be sure to cut the unit back as soon as it reaches the boiling point. Also remember that water comes to a boil quicker in a tightly covered pan.



Avoid using undersized pans on your surface units. Match pan size to element size. Pans with flat bottoms permit close contact and less heat is allowed to escape into the air. Prepare double recipes for meals whenever you can, then freeze half for future use. And note that electric frypans, broilers, rotisseries generally use less electricity than your range when cooking the same food.

If all of us take a little more care in using our energy, we *can* make a difference. Also, we would all do well to remember that the most expedient answer to a problem is not always the best answer. In fact, it often serves to make matters worse.

If each of us will do our part, perhaps we'll avoid the hardship of a long cold winter.

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KITCHEN CORNER

MILLET CASSEROLE

Here in the United States when someone speaks millet, a cereal grain, we automatically think of the hay to livestock. Well, this is one of the major uses for the gra but as Asians and Europeans have known for centuries, i also a mainstay in the human diet.

Millet is a superior grain in many ways. It is one of most balanced and least allergenic; it is rich in prote minerals, vitamins and lecithin and because of this it good substitute for or addition to meat in the daily die

Mrs. Bruce Snider of Denton sent in a recipe for Mi Casserole which is one of her family's favorites. especially likes the casserole because she knows it nutritious and offers variety in meal planning. Mrs. Sni finds the grain at a local health food store and usually se the casserole with a tossed salad and fresh fruit.

The Sniders live on a farm that is served by David EMC.

If you have a favorite recipe that you would like to sh through this column, send it to: Brenda Sargent, Kitc Corner, P.O. Box 1699, Raleigh, N.C. 27602. Tell something about the recipe and any helpful tips you h discovered in preparing it, your family and the name of EMC that serves you. We pay $2 for the recipe cho monthly for this column.

CAROLINA COUNTRY RECIPE

Submitted by Mrs. Bruce Snider, Denton, N.C.

Millet Casserole

1 lb. ground beef
1/2 cup chopped onion
1/2 cup chopped celery (or use celery seed)
1 cup El Molina Hulled Millet
1 can mushroom soup
1 small can mushrooms
2 cans water
1/2 tsp. poultry seasoning
1 tsp. salt
1/4 tsp. pepper
1/2 cup sunflower seeds
dash garlic salt
Sesame seeds may be added.

Cook and stir ground beef, onion and celery in large sk et until meat is brown. Add remaining ingredients. Mix ll and pour into a 2-quart casserole. Bake 1 hour at 0 degrees. Serves 8.

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- Kentucky Coffee Tree, ½ to 1 ft. . .79 ea.
- *American Linden Tree, 2 ft. . . . . .89 ea.
- *American Linden Tree, 3 to 4 ft. . . 1.49 ea.
- Skyline Locust (Pat. No. 1619), 4 to 6 ft. . . . . 5.49 ea.
- Sassafras, 1 to 2 ft. . . . . .29 ea.
- *Sassafras, 2 to 3 ft. . . . . .59 ea.
- *Scarlet Maple, 4 to 5 ft. . . . . 4.98 ea.
- Russian Mulberry, 2 to 3 ft. . . . . .79 ea.
- Sycamore Maple, ½ to 1 ft. . . . . .59 ea.
- *Black Gum, 2 to 3 ft. . . . . .79 ea.
- Japanese Red Leaf Maple, 1 ft. . . 2.49 ea.
- Norway Maple, 1 to 2 ft . . . . .98 ea.
- Golden Weeping Willow, 2 to 3 ft. . . .39 ea.
- Golden Weeping Willow, 4 to 6 ft. . . .98 ea.
- Amur Corktree, 1 to 2 ft. . . . . .49 ea.
- Black Locust, 2 to 3 ft. . . . . .29 ea.
- Bald Cypress, 1 to 2 ft. . . . . .49 ea.
- *Little Leaf Cucumber, 2 to 3 ft. . . . .69 ea.

FRUIT TREES—1 or 2 Years Old

- Belle of Georgia Peach, 1 to 2 ft. . $.59 ea.
- Belle of Georgia Peach, 2 to 3 ft. . . .98 ea.
- Belle of Georgia Peach, 3 to 5 ft. . 1.29 ea.
- Elberta Peach, 1 to 2 ft. . . . . .59 ea.
- Elberta Peach, 2 to 3 ft. . . . . .98 ea.
- Elberta Peach, 3 to 5 ft. . . . . 1.29 ea.
- J. H. Hale Peach, 1 to 2 ft. . . . . .59 ea.
- J. H. Hale Peach, 2 to 3 ft. . . . . .98 ea.
- J. H. Hale Peach, 3 to 5 ft. . . . . 1.29 ea.
- Hale Haven Peach, 1 to 2 ft. . . . . .59 ea.
- Hale Haven Peach, 2 to 3 ft. . . . . .98 ea.
- Hale Haven Peach, 3 to 5 ft. . . . . 1.29 ea.
- Dixie Red Peach, 1 to 2 ft. . . . . .59 ea.
- Dixie Red Peach, 2 to 3 ft. . . . . .98 ea.
- Dixie Red Peach, 3 to 5 ft. . . . . 1.29 ea.
- Golden Jubilee Peach, 1 to 2 ft. . . . .59 ea.
- Golden Jubilee Peach, 2 to 3 ft. . . . .98 ea.
- Golden Jubilee Peach, 3 to 5 ft. . . . 1.29 ea.
- Champion Peach, 1 to 2 ft. . . . .59 ea.
- Champion Peach, 2 to 3 ft. . . . .98 ea.
- Champion Peach, 3 to 5 ft. . . . . 1.29 ea.
- Maygold Peach, 1 to 2 ft. . . . . .59 ea.
- Maygold Peach, 2 to 3 ft. . . . . .98 ea.
- Maygold Peach, 3 to 5 ft. . . . . 1.29 ea.
- Blake Peach, 1 to 2 ft. . . . . .59 ea.
- Blake Peach, 2 to 3 ft . . . . . .98 ea.
- Blake Peach, 3 to 5 ft. . . . . 1.29 ea.
- Stayman Winesap Apple, 2 to 3 ft. . . 1.19 ea.
- Stayman Winesap Apple, 4 to 6 ft. . . 1.98 ea
- Red Delicious Apple, 2 to 3 ft. . . . 1.19 ea.
- Red Delicious Apple, 4 to 6 ft. . . . 1.98 ea.
- Early Harvest Apple, 2 to 3 ft . . . 1.19 ea.
- Early Harvest Apple, 4 to 6 ft. . . . 1.98 ea.
- Red Rome Beauty Apple, 2 to 3 ft. . . 1.19 ea.
- Red Rome Beauty Apple, 4 to 6 ft. . . 1.98 ea.
- Red Jonathan Apple, 2 to 3 ft . . . 1.19 ea.
- Red Jonathan Apple, 4 to 6 ft . . . . 1.98 ea.
- Lodi Apple, 2 to 3 ft . . . . . 1.19 ea.
- Lodi Apple, 4 to 6 ft . . . . . 1.98 ea.
- Grimes Golden Apple, 2 to 3 ft. . . 1.19 ea.
- Grimes Golden Apple, 4 to 6 ft. . . . 1.98 ea.
- Yellow Transparent Apple, 2-3 ft. . . 1.19 ea.
- Yellow Transparent Apple, 4-6 ft. . . 1.98 ea.
- Yellow Delicious Apple, 2 to 3 ft. . . 1.19 ea.
- Yellow Delicious Apple, 4 to 6 ft. . . 1.98 ea.
- Early McIntosh Apple, 2 to 3 ft. . . 1.19 ea.
- Early McIntosh Apple, 4 to 6 ft. . . 1.98 ea.
- 5-N-1 Apple—5 Varieties on each tree, 3 ft. . . . . 3.98 ea
- Montmorency Cherry, 2 to 3 ft. . . . 1.98 ea.
- Montmorency Cherry, 4 to 5 ft. . . . 2.98 ea.
- Black Tartarian Cherry, 2 to 3 ft. . . 1.98 ea
- Black Tartarian Cherry, 4 to 5 ft . . 2.98 ea.
- Early Richmond Cherry, 2 to 3 ft. . . 1.98 ea.
- Early Richmond Cherry, 4 to 5 ft. . . 2.98 ea.
- Kieffer Pear, 2 to 3 ft . . . . . 1.49 ea.
- Kieffer Pear, 3 to 5 ft. . . . . 1.98 ea.
- Orient Pear, 2 to 3 ft. . . . . 1.49 ea.
- Orient Pear, 3 to 5 ft . . . . . 1.98 ea.
- Bartlett Pear, 2 to 3 ft. . . . . 1.49 ea.
- Bartlett Pear, 3 to 5 ft. . . . . 1.98 ea.
- Moorpark Apricot, 1 to 2 ft. . . . . .79 ea.
- Moorpark Apricot, 2 to 3 ft. . . . . 1.19 ea.
- Early Golden Apricot, 1 to 2 ft. . . . .69 ea
- Early Golden Apricot, 2 to 3 ft. . . . 1.19 ea.
- Nectarine, 1 to 2 ft. . . . . .59 ea.
- Nectarine, 2½ to 4 ft. . . . . .98 ea.
- Damson Plum, 1 to 2 ft. . . . . .79 ea.
- Damson Plum, 2½ to 4 ft. . . . . 1.19 ea.
- Red June Plum, 1 to 2 ft. . . . . .59 ea.
- Red June Plum, 2½ to 4 ft . . . . . 1.19 ea.
- Bruce Plum, 1 to 2 ft. . . . . .59 ea.
- Bruce Plum, 2½ to 4 ft. . . . . 1.19 ea.
- Methley Plum, 1 to 2 ft . . . . . .79 ea.
- Methley Plum, 2½ to 4 ft. . . . . 1.19 ea.
- Burbank Plum, 1 to 2 ft . . . . . .79 ea.
- Burbank Plum, 2½ to 4 ft. . . . . 1.19 ea.

DWARF FRUIT TREES—2 or 3 Years Old

- Dwarf Elberta Peach, 2 to 3 ft. . $2.49 ea.
- Dwarf Elberta Peach, 4 to 5 ft. . 3.98 ea.
- Dwarf Red Haven Peach, 2 to 3 ft . 2.49 ea.
- Dwarf Red Haven Peach, 4 to 5 ft. . 3.98 ea.
- Dwarf Belle of Georgia Peach, 2-3 . . 2.49 ea.
- Dwarf Belle of Ga. Peach, 4-5 ft. . 3.98 ea.
- Dwarf Golden Jubilee Peach, 2-3 ft. 2.49 ea
- Dwarf Golden Jubilee Peach, 4-5 ft. 3.98 ea.
- Dwarf Red Delicious Apple, 2-3 ft. 2.49 ea.
- Dwarf Red Delicious Apple, 4-5 ft. 3.98 ea.
- Dwarf Yellow Delicious Apple, 2-3 . 2.49 ea.
- Dwarf Yellow Del. Apple, 4-5 ft. . . 3.98 ea.
- Dwarf Winesap Apple, 2 to 3 ft. . . . 2.49 ea.
- Dwarf Winesap Apple, 4 to 5 ft. . . 3.98 ea.
- Dwarf Early McIntosh Apple, 2-3 ft 2.49 ea.
- Dwarf Early McIntosh Apple, 4-5 ft. 3.98 ea.
- Dwarf Jonathan Apple, 2 to 3 ft. . . . 2.49 ea.
- Dwarf Jonathan Apple, 4 to 5 ft. . . 3.98 ea.
- Dwarf Lodi Apple, 2 to 3 ft. . . . . 2.49 ea.
- Dwarf Lodi Apple, 4 to 5 ft . . . . 3.98 ea.
- Dwarf Cortland Apple, 2 to 3 ft. . . . 2.49 ea.
- Dwarf Cortland Apple, 4 to 5 ft. . . . 3.98 ea.
- Dwarf Northern Spy Apple, 2-3 ft. 2.49 ea.
- Dwarf Northern Spy Apple, 4-5 ft . 3.98 ea.
- Dwarf Yellow Transparent Apple, 2-3 2.49 ea.
- Dwarf Yellow Transparent Apple, 4-5 3.98 ea.
- Dwarf Montmorency Cherry, 2-3 ft. 2.49 ea.
- Dwarf North Star Cherry, 2-3 ft. . . 2.49 ea.
- Dwarf Bartlett Pear, 2 to 3 ft. . . . 2.49 ea.
- Dwarf Kieffer Pear, 2 to 3 ft. . . . . 2.49 ea.
- Dwarf Burbank Plum, 2 to 3 ft. . . . 2.98 ea.

VINES—1 or 2 Years Old

- Red Scarlet Honeysuckle, 1 ft. . . . $.39 ea.
- Wisteria—Purple, ½ to 1 ft. . . . . .39 ea.
- Bittersweet, 1 ft. . . . . 29 ea.
- *Clematis Vine—White, ½ to 1 ft. . . .29 ea.
- Grapes—Tuffie or Niagara, ½-1 ft . .69 ea
- Grapes—Concord or Fredonia, ½-1 . 69 ea.
- Grapes—Delaware or Catawba, ½-1 .69 ea
- Kudzu Vine, ½ to 1 ft. . . . .29 ea
- Gold Flame Honeysuckle, 1 ft. . . .29 ea
- *Trumpet Creeper, ½ to 1 ft. . . .29 ea.
- Yellow Jasmine, ½ to 1 ft. . . . . .59 ea
- *Vinca Minor Clumps . . . . . .08 ea.
- Halls Honeysuckle, 1 ft. . . . . .29 ea.
- English Ivy, 4 to 8 inch . . . . . .29 ea.
- Boston Ivy, 4 to 8 inch . . . . . .29 ea.
- Euonymus Coloratus, ½ to 1 ft . . .29 ea.
- Ajuga Bronze Ground Cover, 1 yr. . .19 ea.
- Euonymus Kewensis, ½ ft. . . . .49 ea.
- Virginia Creeper, ½ to 1 ft . . . .29 ea.

NUT TREES—1 or 2 Years Old

- Hazel Nut, 1 to 2 ft . . $.79 ea.
- Hazel Nut, 3 to 5 ft . . 1.98 ea.
- Butternut, 1 to 2 ft . . .49 ea
- Butternut, 3 to 4 ft . . 1.98 ea.
- Chinese Chestnut, 1 to 2 ft . . .79 ea.
- Chinese Chestnut, 3 to 5 ft . . 1.98 ea
- Hardy Pecan Seedlings, 1 to 2 ft. . .89 ea.
- Stuart Pecan—Papershell, 2 ft. . 2.98 ea.
- Stuart Pecan—Papershell, 3½-5 ft. 4.95 ea
- Mahan Pecan—Papershell, 2 ft. . 2.98 ea.
- Mahan Pecan—Papershell, 3-5 ft . 4.95 ea.
- Black Walnut, 1 to 2 ft. . . . . .39 ea.
- Black Walnut, 3 to 5 ft. . . . . 1.49 ea.
- English Walnut, 2 to 3 ft. . . . . 3.98 ea.
- Shell Bark Hickory, 1 to 2 ft. . . . .79 ea.
- American Beech—Collected, 3-4 ft. . .79 ea.
- Japanese Walnut, 3 to 4 ft. . . . . 1.98 ea.

EVERGREENS—1 or 2 Years Old

- Glossy Abelia, ½ to 1 ft. . . $.29 ea.
- *American Holly, ½ to 1 ft. . . .29 ea
- *Rhododendron, ½ to 1 ft. . . .49 ea.
- Plitzer Juniper, ½ to 1 ft. . . .79 ea
- Cherry Laurel, ½ to 1 ft . . . .29 ea.
- Nandina, ½ to 1 ft. . . . . .49 ea.
- Boxwood, ½ to 1 ft. . . . . .49 ea.
- Irish Juniper, ½ to 1 ft . . . . .59 ea.
- Savin Juniper, ½ to 1 ft. . . . . .59 ea.
- Red Berry Pyracantha, ½ to 1 ft. . . .59 ea.
- Yellow Berry Pyracantha, ½ to 1 ft. . .59 ea.
- Burfordi Holly, ½ to 1 ft. . . . . .49 ea.
- Dwarf Burfordi Holly, ½ to 1 ft. . . .69 ea.
- Wax Leaf Ligustrum, ½ to 1 ft. . . .39 ea.
- Colorado Blue Spruce, ½ to 1 ft. . . .39 ea.
- *Mountain Laurel, ½ to 1 ft. . . . . .29 ea.
- *Canadian Hemlock, ½ to 1 ft. . . .29 ea.
- *Short Leaf Pine, 1 ft. . . . . .29 ea.
- Slash Pine, 1-2 to 1 ft. . . . . .29 ea.
- *Red Cedar, ½ to 1 ft. . . . . .19 ea.
- Hetzi Holly, ½ to 1 ft . . . . . .59 ea.
- Japanese Holly, ½ to 1 ft. . . . . .59 ea.
- Foster Holly, ½ to 1 ft. . . . . .79 ea.
- Helleri Holly, ½ to 1 ft. . . . . .69 ea.
- East Palatha Holly, ½ to 1 ft. . . . .59 ea.
- Chinese Holly, ½ to 1 ft . . . . .69 ea.
- Andorra Juniper, ½ to 1 ft. . . . . .69 ea.
- Cedrus Deodara, ½ to 1 ft. . . . . .69 ea.
- Jap Yew, ½ to 1 ft. . . . . .79 ea.
- Baker Arborvitae, ½ to 1 ft. . . . . .59 ea.
- Berckman's Arborvitae, ½ to 1 ft. . . .59 ea.
- Globe Arborvitae, ½ to 1 ft . . . . .59 ea.
- Greek Juniper, ½ to 1 ft. . . . . .59 ea.
- Gardenia—White, ½ to 1 ft. . . . .69 ea.
- Camellia—Red, ½ to 1 ft. . . . . .79 ea.
- Norway Spruce—½ to 1 ft. . . . . .39 ea.
- Euonymus Radican, ½ to 1 ft. . . . .29 ea.
- Euonymus Manhattan, ½ to 1 ft. . . .39 ea.
- Euonymus Pulchellas, ½ to 1 ft. . . .69 ea.
- Euonymus Dupont, ½ to 1 ft. . . . . .39 ea.
- *White Pine, 1 ft. . . . . .39 ea.
- Austrian Pine, ½ to 1 ft. . . . . .29 ea.
- Mugho Pine, 3 to 5 inch . . . . . .39 ea.
- Scotch Pine, 3 to 5 inch . . . . . .19 ea.
- Western Yellow Pine, 3 to 5 inch . . . .19 ea.
- White Spruce, ½ to 1 ft. . . . . .39 ea.
- Serbian Spruce, ½ to 1 ft. . . . . .29 ea.
- Douglas Fir, ½ to 1 ft. . . . . .49 ea.
- Cleyera Japonica, ½ to 1 ft . . . . .49 ea.
- Eleagnus Fruitlandi, ½ to 1 ft. . . . .49 ea.
- Thorny Eleagnus, ½ to 1 ft. . . . . .49 ea.
- Hetzi Juniper, ½ to 1 ft. . . . . .59 ea.
- Sargent Juniper, ½ to 1 ft. . . . . .69 ea.
- Shore Juniper, ½ to 1 ft. . . . . .59 ea.
- Yupon Holly, ½ to 1 ft. . . . . .49 ea.
- Mahonia Beali, 3 to 5 inch . . . . . .49 ea.
- Gray Carpet Ground Cover, 3-5 inch . .98 ea.
- Blue Rug Ground Cover, 3 to 5 inch . .98 ea.

BERRY PLANTS, ETC.—1 or 2 Years Old

- Black Raspberry, ½ to 1 ft. . $.29 ea.
- Red Everbearing Raspberry, ½ to 1 ft. .29 ea
- Dewberry, ½ to 1 ft . . . . .29 ea.
- Boysenberry, ½ to 1 ft . . . . .39 ea.
- Blackberry, ½ to 1 ft. . . . . .29 ea.
- Gooseberry, 2 yr., 1 ft . . . . 1.49 ea.
- Figs, 1 to 2 ft . . . . . 1.49 ea

BULBS, AND PERENNIALS—1 or 2 Years Old

- 3 Pampas Grass—White Plumes $1.29
- 12 Hibiscus, Mallow Marvel in Mixed Colors . . . 1.29
- 8 Hollyhocks, Mixed Colors, Roots 1.49
- 10 Cannas, Red, Pink Yellow . . . 1.49
- 20 Iris—Blue or Purple . . . 1.98
- *20 Day Lilies, Roots, Orange Flowers 1.29
- 8 Creeping Phlox, Pink, Blue, White and Red . . . 1.49
- 6 Fancy Leaf Caladium, Red, White 1.59
- 50 Gladiolus, Mixed Colors . . . 2.98
- 8 Alyssum, Gold Dust . . . 1.29
- 8 Anthemis, Yellow . . . 1.29
- 8 Carnation, Red, Pink, or White . . 1.29
- 6 Coreopsis, Sunburst Double . . . 1.29
- 6 Candytuft (Iberis), Semp. White . 1.29
- 6 Babysbreath, White . . . 1.29
- 6 Gaillardia, Red . . . 1.29
- 6 Blue Flax (Linum) . . . 1.29
- 6 Shasta Daisy, Alaska . . . 1.29
- 4 Delphinium, Dark Blue . . . 1.29
- 6 Tritoma, Mixed . . . 1.29
- 6 Dianthus, Pinks . . . 1.29
- 6 Lupines, Mixed Colors . . . 1.29
- 5 Sedum, Dragon Blood . . . 1.29
- 4 Clematis, Yellow . . . 1.29
- 8 Fall Asters, Red or White . . . 1.29
- 8 Fall Asters, Pink or Lavender . . 1.29
- *6 Yucca, Candle of Heaven . . . 1.29
- 5 Orientel Poppy, Scarlet . . . 1.29
- 2 Peonies, Red, Pink, or White . . . 1.29
- 5 Mums, Red or Yellow . . . 1.29
- 3 Dahlias, Red or Pink . . . 1.29
- 3 Dahlias, Purple or Yellow . . . 1.29
- 3 Liriope, Big Blue . . . 1.29
- 3 Liriope, Variegated . . . 1.29

BERRIES, FRUITS AND HEDGE—1 or 2 Years Old

- 10 Rhubarb, 1 year Roots . . . $1.98
- 10 Asparagus, 1 year Roots . . . 1.00
- 25 Strawberry—Blakemore or Tenn. Beauty . . . 1.25
- 25 Gem Everbearing Strawberry . . 1.50
- 100 South Privet, 1 to 2 ft. . . . 2.98
- 25 North Privet, 1 to 2 ft . . . 2.49
- 25 California Privet, 1 to 2 ft. . . 2.49
- 25 Multiflora Rose, 1 to 2 ft. . . . 2.49

NATIVE WILD FLOWERS—1 or 2 Years Old Collected from the Mountains

- 5 Lady's Slipper, Pink . . $1.29
- 6 Blood Root, White Flowers . . 1.29
- 6 Dutchman Breeches, White . 1.29
- 4 Jack-in-the-Pulpit, Purple . . . 1.29
- 3 Dogtooth Violet, Yellow 1.29
- 20 Hardy Garden Violet, Blue . . . 1.29
- 3 Partridge Berry . . . 1.29
- 3 Passionflower . . . 1.29
- 6 Bird Foot Violet, Blue . . . 1.29
- 6 Trilliums, Mixed Colors . . . 1.29
- 6 Blue Bells . . . 1.29
- 6 Maiden Hair Fern . . . 1.29
- 8 Hayscented Fern . . . 1.29
- 10 Christmas Fern . . . 1.29
- 4 Cinnamon Fern . . . 1.29
- 3 Royal Fern . . . 1.29
- 6 White Violets . . . 1.29
- 6 Hepatica, Mixed Colors . . . 1.29
- 4 Solomon Seal, White . . . 1.29
- 3 Trailing Arbutus, Pink . . . 1.29
- 4 Sweet Williams, Pink . . . 1.29
- 4 Star Grass, White . . . 1.29
- 4 Golden Seal, White . . . 1.29
- 6 May Apple, White . . . 1.29
- 6 Cardinal Flower, Red . . . 1.29

FLORIBUNDA ROSES—2 Year Field Grown

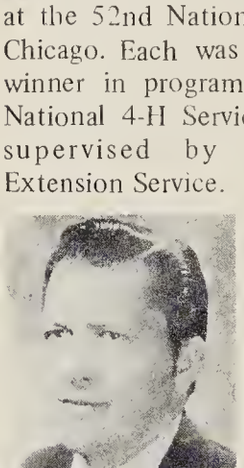
- Floradora, Orange . . . $.99 ea.
- Red Pinocchio, Red . . . .99 ea.
- Goldilocks, Yellow . . . .99 ea.
- Summer Snow, White . . . .99 ea.
- Pinocchio, Pink . . . 99 ea.

Quants are Nursery grown from cuttings, seeds, or budded stock unless otherwise stated. These have never been transplanted except those marked with (*) asterisks; which means those are collected from the wild state. Inspected by the Tennessee Dept. of Agriculture. This gives you a chance to buy at lower grower prices. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED ON ARRIVAL OR WE WILL EITHER REPLACE OR REFUND YOUR MONEY. You may order as many or as few plants as you wish. Send 99 cents extra with order for postage and packing. ORDER NOW.

SAVAGE FARM NURSERY P. O. Box 125-NC — McMinnville, Tennessee 37110

4-H Winners Named

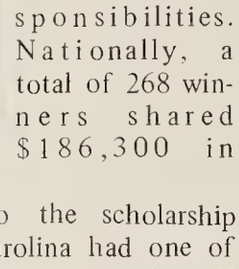
Nine 4-H members from North Carolina claimed $7,300 in scholarships at the 52nd National 4-H Congress in Chicago. Each was named a national winner in programs arranged by the National 4-H Service Committee and supervised by the Cooperative Extension Service.



Dr. G.M. Bolick

All winners were selected for their accomplishments in 4-H projects and civic responsibilities. Nationally, a total of 268 winners shared $186,300 in educational grants.

In addition to the scholarship winners, North Carolina had one of the eight national winners in the 4-H alumni recognition program. He was Dr. Gerald M. Bolick of Rt. 5, Lenoir, associate dean of the College of Education at Appalachian State University, who received the alumni Gold Key award.



David R. Palmer

Dr. Bolick, who spent eight years as a member of 4-H, has supported the work of 4-H through his positions as director of the N.C. Agricultural Foundation, the Caldwell County Fair Association and various agricultural committees.

The nine scholarships winners from North Carolina included one of the Tar Heels who was among the national winners in 1972.

He was David R. Palmer, 19, of Rt. 3, Clyde, who received the $600 scholarship in achievement. Last year, he claimed the $1,000 agricultural award.

Other 1973 scholarship winners from North Carolina were:

Frederick Baggott, 21, of Winston-Salem, awarded a $1,600 scholarship in the forestry program.

Lynne Yow, 17, of Seagrove, a $700 scholarship in the bread program.

Neal Grose, 17, of Rt. 2, Harmony, a $700 scholarship in the dairy program.

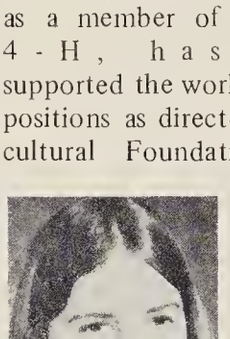
Robin Kinton, 18, of Rt. 1, Fuquay-Varina, a $700 scholarship in the food-nutrition program.

Adrian Gaskins, 18, of Rt. 5, New Bern, a $700 scholarship in the health program.

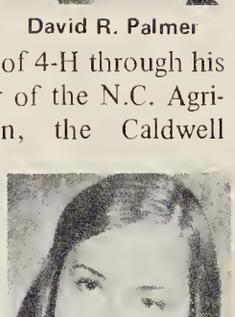
Julia Snyder, 16, of Rt. 2, Winston-Salem, a $700 award in the horse program.

Susan Craft, 19, of Kenansville, a $1,000 scholarship in the safety program.

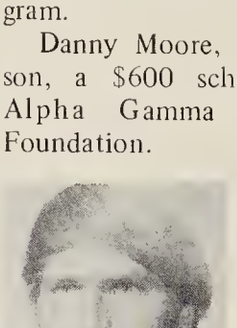
Danny Moore, 18, of Rt. 2, Hudson, a $600 scholarship from the Alpha Gamma Rho Educational Foundation.



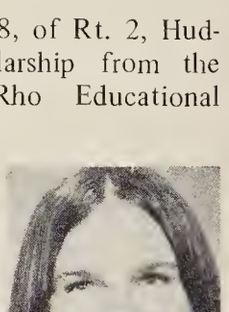
Julia Snyder



Robin Kinton

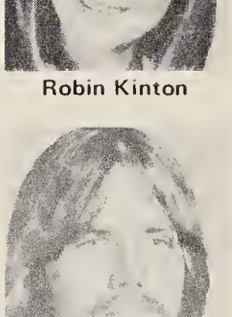


Frederick Baggot

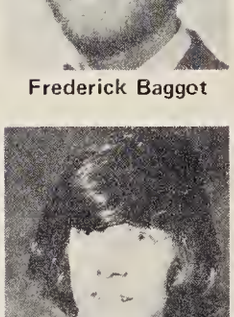


Susan Craft

Lynne Yow



Danny Moore



Adrian Gaskins

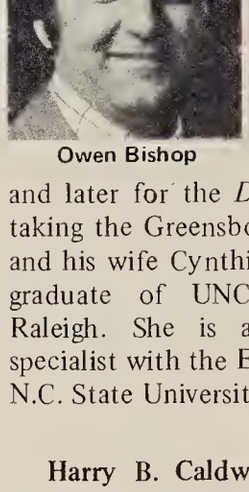
Neal Grose

PEOPLE

B. Owen Bishop, native o Plymouth and former assista director of the UNC-G News Bureau joined the staff of *Carolina Countr* Nov. 19 as Associate Editor ar Advertising Manager. Owen graduate from Plymout High School 1959, received degree in journ lism from UN Chapel Hill 1963, and was reporter for th *Daily Time News,* Burlingto and later for the *Durham Sun* befo taking the Greensboro job in 1969. H and his wife Cynthia, a 1973 docto graduate of UNC-G, now live Raleigh. She is a family relatio specialist with the Extension Service N.C. State University.

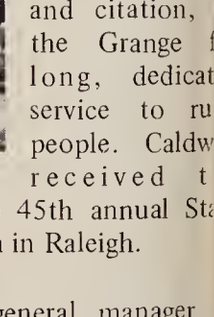
Owen Bishop

Harry B. Caldwell of Greensbo executive vice president of Farm Cooperative Council of N.C. and p Master of the N.C. State Gran presented t Distinguish Citizensh Award, a plaq and citation, the Grange f long, dedicat service to ru people. Caldwe received t honor during the 45th annual Sta Grange convention in Raleigh.



Harry B. Caldwell

G.D. Arndt, general manager Carolinas Cotton Growers Associati and former general manager of FC Inc., Raleigh; presented a plaque Farmers Cooperative Council of N. at Co-op Month breakfast Oct. 1 honoring him for 50 years of meritorious service with Carolinas Cotton Growers Association.



G.D. Arndt

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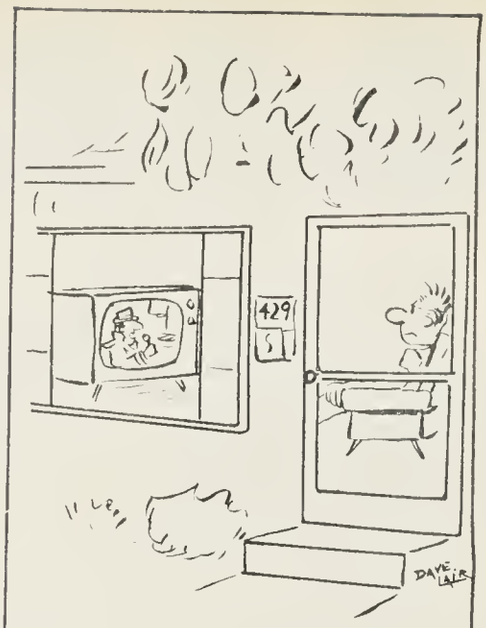
HALE

The farmer had been taken in so many times by the local car dealer that when the dealer wanted to buy a cow, the farmer priced it to him like this: Basic cow, $200; Two-tone extra, $45; Extra stomach, $75; Produce storage compartment, $60; Dispensing device, four spigots at $10 each, $40; Genuine cowhide upholstery $125; Duel horns, $15; Automatic fly swatter, $35. Total, $595.

* * * * *

A wealthy Texas rancher touring New England stopped at a small Maine farm to ask directions. Looking over the modest acreage, he inquired of the weather-beaten Down Easter, "Just how big is your operation here?"

"Well," replied the farmer, measuring each word, "I have 'bout twenty acres, grow mostly potatoes, got a couple of cows, pigs and chickens."



"A special request during time-out to Mr. Homer Ferguson, 429 Tenth St. from his wife — 'Get out, the house is on fire!'"

The Texan smiled, "Y'know, back home in Texas it takes me four hours to drive around my ranch."

"Yes," nodded the farmer, "I used to have a car like that."

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POET'S CORNER

VERSES FROM OUR READERS

Januarys Harvest

As we begin our long journey
Into the coming new year,
Snow drifts on roads as the
Dark clouds hang near.

Fire keeps a kettle simmering
While the snow fields glitter,
Swamp crests in silver waves,
Winds are harsh and bitter.

The sickly sun goes down low,
Apricot fire burns over hills;
A cold moon rises slowly,
Nights have a marshy cold chill.

The moon creeps over etched
Branches of quiet trees,
Ice, snow and the wind are as
Wide as the endless sea.

Warm hearth fire glowing on
Cold snowy afternoons,
Wolf moon rises early and nights
Come on too soon.

Bare branches break and bend
With heaviness of the snow;
Creeks are spotted with ice
and frozen from the cold.

January is a beautiful harvest
With breath taking giltter,
Figures of white silhouettes
Touches the world with silver.

Joann Denton Morganton

Torn

Not one word to tell me why;
Only left me, lone and weeping,
Wondering when you'd say goodbye.
All the tactics I tried on you,
All the lover's ploys and plots –
No response, no comment from you;
Not one sound to ease my lot.

Why not tell me why you left me.
Do I not deserve to know?
What was in me or was lacking?
What caused your love for me to go?

If I knew some reason why, Love,
I could place the blame, you see?
Yet deep inside I know the reason –
The fault is me, Love, only me.

There lies all my hurt and shame,
The truth that I can never face.
I could not hold you for long, Love –
I was not enough to take Her place.

But I miss you, Love, I do so
Miss the sound and touch of you?
Miss your face and every movement,
Feel my heart torn near in two.

I don't forget the good times, Love,
Memories are all that's left of you;
They hurt, but God, I'm thankful for them –
Only in them do I still have you.

Patricia Allen Pettus Sanford

Windows

Don't shut the windows of your mind,
There is so much to see, explore and find.
Take it all in, it is essential
To complement your own potential.

You cannot dance like Fred Astaire,
And cannot paint like Rembrandt?
Well, Grandma Moses did not care,
And you should take the same stand.

And what if Edison threw in his hat
The first time he blew up his lab.
And Babe Ruth never went to bat again.
The first time that he lost a game.

Remember, Einstein's theory was not
At all a relatively simple matter.
He took the time to learn and read a lot,
And to collect his valuable data.

Remove the shutters with precision,
Raise up the blind of indecision.
Erase your doubts, research your fears,
They may not be what they appear.

God gave you life, don't squander it away
Walk tall and proud each new exciting da
You can't live in the future nor the past,
Savor each moment as if it were your last.

Irene MacCa To

Friendly Garden

If I could have, behind a wall,
A garden growing friends,
I'd want this garden to be small
Between the sides and ends.
For friends, like flowers ranked in fields,
Are nice, but can't compare
In beauty to the one who yields
The bloom of loving care!

Paul Ellis Bowm Hicko

Carolina Country readers can st order *Carolina Country Reader* book of stories and poems from t magazine) at the special price of $ (including tax and postage). Ser check to: Carolina Country Reade P.O. Box 1699, Raleigh, N.C. sure to send your name, f address, including zip.

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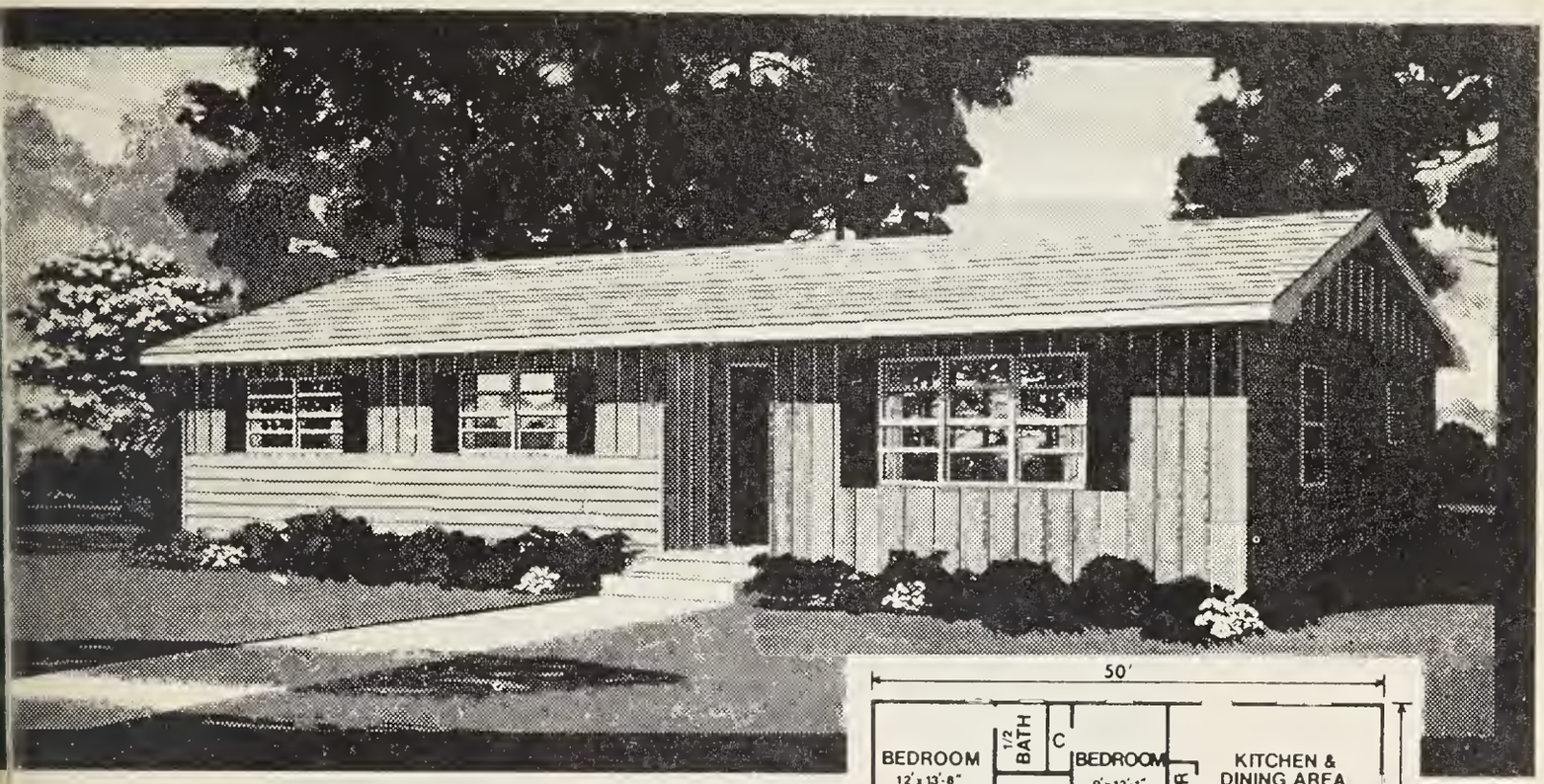

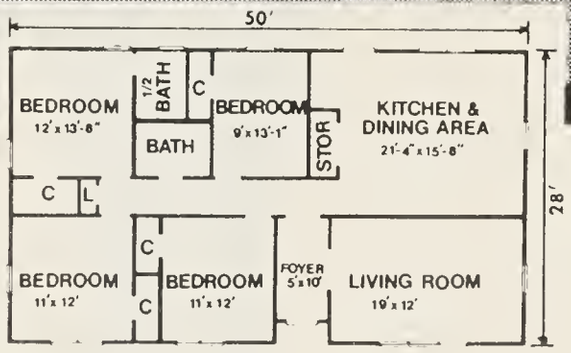

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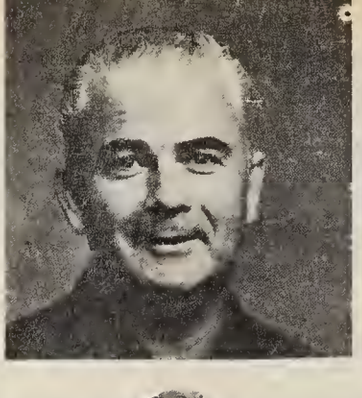
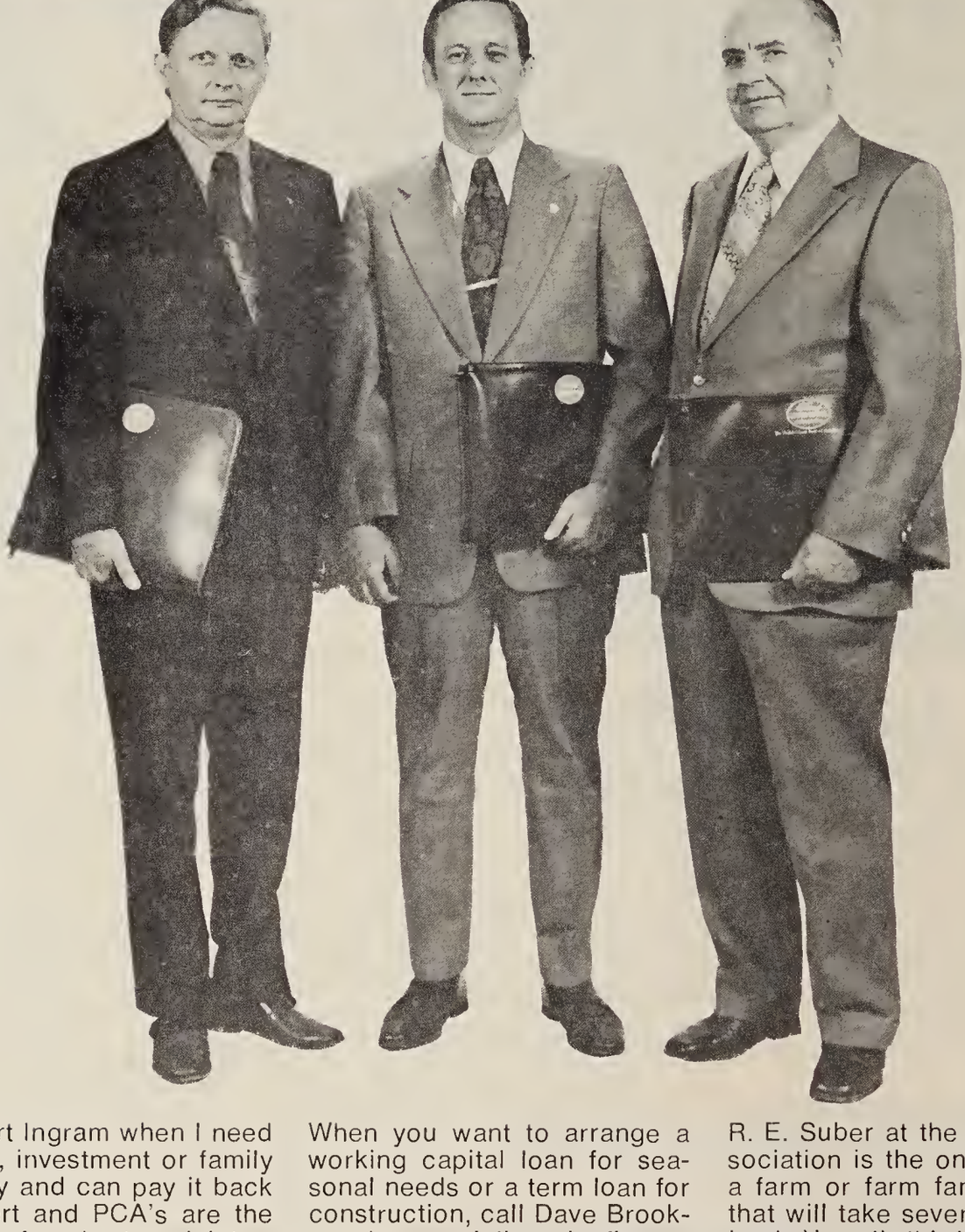
PHONE If rural route, attach directions.



My three bankers...



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R. E. Suber at the Land Bank sociation is the one when I n a farm or farm family investr that will take several years to back. He calls this long term cr

Among the three, they supply my needs, and getting it from them is easy and comfortable.

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A 'Thank You' To Thousand

4-H Camp Made Possible By Unusual Memorial Gift

By Tom Byrd

Children's laughter will soon ring again along the streams and through the wooded hills of Caldwell County's upper Mulberry Valley.

The children will be enjoying North Carolina's newest 4-H camp. They will also be enjoying North Carolina's most unusual 4-H camp, both in origin and purpose.

The 375-acre camp site is a gift of Mr. and Mrs. Luther Robinson of Lenoir, who lost their only two children to polio.

The uniqueness of the camp lies in the fact that it will be used for "outpost" or "primitive" camping. Young campers will live in tents and enjoy nature to the fullest.

The Robinson children were born on the site and lived there during early childhood. Both children, Anita and Alta, were stricken during the polio epidemic of 1953. Anita died within a few days. Alta lived in an iron lung for 17 years before her death in 1970.

Robinson recorded the family's tragic experiences in a book, "We Made Peace With Polio." The book, which has been translated into several languages, won the Thomas Wolfe Award in 1960.

In announcing their gift to the N.C. 4-H Development Fund, which supports 4-H activities in the state, Robinson said:

"We have been greatly impressed with the present 4-H program and we believe it gives promise of rapid growth and greater service in future years . . .

"We want this gift to be a sort of 'thank you, thank you, and thank you' to thousands of people . . . who opened their hearts to us . . . and we and others worked 17 years to keep one girl alive who loved life and wanted desperately to live . . .

"And finally, we want this gift to be a sort of dedication to the completion of unfinished purposes . .,"

The Robinson property is situated about 10 miles northwest of Lenoir and about 20 miles east of Grandfather Mountain. Pisgah National Forest surrounds it on three sides.

Mr. and Mrs. Luther Robinson on farm they gave to 4-H Development Fund

Few areas of Western North Carolina equal the quiet beauty of the site. Mulberry Creek traverses the area for nearly a mile, and into this creek flow numerous other clear streams. Vines, shrubs and wildflowers abound beneath the hardwoods of the forested upland, and grassy meadows stretch along the creek. Deer, squirrel and other wildlife are plentiful.

The property also has historical significance. The land once belonged to Israel Boone, a brother of Daniel, from whom Mrs. Robinson is a fifth generation descendent. In early pioneer days, the Boones owned thousands of acres in upper Mulberry Valley, most of which now forms a part of Pisgah National Forest. Less than a mile from the Robinson property is Boone Fork Camp Grounds, maintained and supervised by the National Forest Service.

Dr. Chester Black, state 4-H leader, said that the sort of "outpost" or "primitive" camping experience to be offered by the new camp "will provide young people with the opportunity to experience and commune with nat e develop individual self-reliance, an to interact and cooperate with n another."

The camp's "educational syllab will include hiking, nature study, pl identification, and outdoor skills s as map reading, he said.

"We believe these activities support developing 4-H programs in urban areas. They will prov e exposure to the outdoors, whicl is becoming increasingly lacking in modern society. They will also be available at a minimum cost."

About 125,000 youths are invol d in 4-H activities in North Carolina. he movement started over 60 years ag in rural areas, but now includes l th rural and urban youth. The progra is conducted by the Agricultural Ex n sion Service of North Carolina S te University.

Support is provided by tax fu ds and by the N.C. 4-H Developn nt Fund Foundation at NCSU. This fo n- dation is currently in the middle a drive to raise $750,000, over $500 00 of which will be used to support he 4-H camping program.

al unretouched photograph of a five year scarlet maple.

rty — This beautiful shade tree blazes a brilliant red o in the fall and an olive green color in the springtime. e recognized tree experts agree it is the one tree that e ers beauty throughout the year.

ht — This magnificent tree grows approximately 25 o) feet over a five year period (see photograph) and v tually soars to a height of eighty feet or more.

iness — This tree is very hardy as the wood from n e trees is recognized as one of the hardiest.

d tability — "The scarlet maple has one of the widest ar s of our native trees, growing from eastern central a da to Florida, and because of its ease of transplanting t apts to any type of soil." (From All About Trees by hnson). The one tree experts agree will grow anywhere n e U.S.A.

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- Grows approximately 25-30 feet over a five year period, which makes it one of the fastest growing shade trees in America today.
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Each month you'll receive the interesting GARDEN NEWS magazine with full color pictures announcing the following month's selection plus many alternates available. You always have your choice each month of taking a month's selection or not. GARDEN NEWS also contains gardening hints, facts, useful tips, legends, and tells about other unusual and popular plants for the garden.

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